

# THE WASHINGTON UNION.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

[From the New York "Daily Spy."]  
The Mexican Extraordinary of the 23d ult. publishes a circular from St. Paul, minister of war and marine, dated the 11th ult., addressed to the captain-general of Guanajuato, with a desire that it be communicated to governors of departments and military chiefs, as he may deem proper, prohibiting the imposition of forced loans on foreigners, alleging as ground that they have given rise to claims on the part of foreign ministers representing nations with whom Mexico is on friendly terms, that the government wishes to avoid all motives of complaint which might perforce endanger the mutual good understanding now existing between them, and that foreigners are exempt from contributing to forced loans, by virtue of the solemn declaration made by the supreme government in the month of March.

At the request of the French minister, an order for the expulsion of three citizens of France has been received. That for the expulsion of St. Zamora and Mr. Caproni has also been cancelled.

The cathedral and temple of La Compania and San Agustina were thrown down in 1850 by the earthquake of the 13th ult., some portion of the walls fell, and most of the others remained in a very dilapidated condition. At Patzcuaro, a town 10 miles west of Morelia, the temples of St. Peter and St. Paul, the church of the Assumption, and the Sanctuary of Guadalupe, were shaken to the ground, as well as a number of private houses, from the ruins of which fifteen bodies had been recovered. The adjacent villages of Indaparapeo, Charo, &c., were thrown into ruins. In the town of Chilpancingo many houses were thrown down, and the streets heaped with ruins. In Guadalajara, all the houses, and in Iguala a number are reported to have suffered more or less; and the earthquake causing the heat of fire, which was referred between the Zulegos and Zunes for a time interrupted it. In other towns noticed the earthquake, though here fully felt and causing much alarm, is not reported to have done any damage. At Jalapa a slight shock also fell on the 26th. So that the phenomena of an earthquake on three successive days in different parts of the country, so far from being considered as having been caused by those of Zulegos, render Gov. Morelos' Villegas' the last loss over one hundred lives, and the former doubtful, it is said, much more.

The federal forces are also reported to have retired from Guadalajara, but no particulars were known.

The State of Durango had been declared under martial law, as consequence of an anticipated invasion from Chihuahua.

Gen. Alvarez and his son Diego are reported still at their home, but it was reported they would soon take the field. Reports say that from 3,000 to 5,000 Potosis had crossed the Moscas. Potosi with the largest force having gone towards Tolosa, for which place the government had despatched troops from the capital.

It is said that General Yanez was to succeed the late Gen. Osorio.

Gov. Pesquera of Sonora has issued a proclamation against Conforton, Zulegos, and all revolutionary military officers; says he will not submit to the government of the clergy, and that Sonora will hold herself independent of all nations, and invites other States to join with her. The Extraordinary suggests this may indicate that there is something in the remarks of Senator House as regards the disposition of the State of Sonora.

## GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

We understand and take the greatest pleasure in announcing that our distinguished and wealthy towman, Wm. B. Astor, esq., has determined to build three magnificent steamers so constructed that they can be used for commercial or naval purposes.

That Mr. Astor has in view to give work to several hundred seafaring men and laborers of present out-of-employment.

When the vessels are completed, he will offer them for sale to the United States government, and in case that it should decline, to the European powers. Any surplus that may remain after payment of the cost of construction and a reasonable profit, Mr. Astor intends to divide among the workmen. The cost will be about \$3,000,000. Thank Heaven! such does not depend on the wants of all its possessors!—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The whole loss by the fire at Cairo, it is said, will be of \$60,000. The Union Central Railroad will be in full repair in two weeks, for \$7,000. This is the chief interest, furniture, buildings, and stock will not exceed \$50,000. The water rose above low-water mark forty-seven feet, which is two feet higher than ever before known to have been lived in the vicinity since 1773.

The Cunard and Amboy Railroads Company are now having built for them a fine large steamer, for the express purpose of conveying their passengers over the river to the Cunard depot.

Two sailing papers advise that a grand juggling battle is to be fought on Feb. 25, 1850, a side, between Monday evening and Tuesday morning, at New York for the purpose of "deporting" every man for the fight. The pro-moters of the affair will be ready with powder, all in crosses, the Sons of Liberty.

CB'SINAL COURT. TRIAL OF HEISLER AND JOHNSON FOR MURDER.

TUESDAY, July 20.—Court-martialed at the usual hour, and proceeded to the trial of Augstus Heisler and George Johnson, who stand charged with the murder of Marcelino Stoops. Messrs. Old and Cross appeared in behalf of the government, and Morris, Patcliffe and Norris for the defendants.

The jurors were seven, impaneled by the Court, in the usual form, and A. F. Kimmel, A. F. Offutt, Edw. Grinn, John E. Neale, John W. Martin, Z. D. Gifford, Samuel J. W., James Y. Davis, Christopher Campbell, Jr., John H. Snoot, Joseph W. Nairn, Columbus Alexander, James H. Sheddell, John Shaw, Richard Barnes, T. C. Wilkins, Z. M. P. Fug, and Francis Mohr were severally found to be discredited; James' wife, James A. Lewis, Alexander M. Smith, John Ott, and Thomas H. Miles were challenged, and Henry Fandy was sworn. The regular panel having now been excluded, an order was issued for twenty-five alternates.

Mr. C. was, for the defense, the crew of the United States. Charles F. Frost, recently a captain of militia, and said to be the author of the "Frost's Manual," was called to the bar.

The trial was suspended until the 21st instant, when the court-martialed again, and the trial began. The trial had been fairly and legally conducted, and they could find no grounds upon which to sustain the application for a new trial. Consequently he will be in the motion.

The trialmen, in giving their verdict, recommended that the best preventive is a hopeful, energetic temperament; that hard core, moral resistance—that spirit of combat against every trial which is alone true bravery.

ICE IN TENTS, ILLINOIS.—A letter from Tarihi, speaking of the warm weather, says there is an abundance of ice there, and adds:

"The price is exceedingly low; the vendors do not condescend to weigh it, but give a huge block for two or three tons. Generally speaking, it is perfectly clear and as transparent as crystal. It is cheap enough to be common among the poorer classes, and one sees it in great numbers in their drinking jugs. The evenings are, well, 10 or 11 o'clock, nearly as warm as the days, and the demand for frozen drinks in the cafes is remarkable."

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, writing from the Mountain House, Crescent, relates the following incident in the cars, after leaving Pittsburg:

"As we left the city we observed a small boy, named Sitt, about twelve years of age, poorly clad, but very intelligent, having with him an infant ten months old, the child of his sister who died a few weeks ago. The lad had had no food for it all night. He had run away from the house where he was born, and was about to go to Harlboro. The young lad had no money for it all the way—a weighty charge for one so young. It would not perhaps have been so much remarked had a young girl been the creation of the orphan babe, but here was a boy putting away childish things and assuming all the care and responsibility of a parent during a journey of a thousand miles at least."

"The passengers manifested the greatest interest in the little waif and his charge, the ladies especially in turn relieving the lad of his burden, as he appeared to be almost exhausted with his long journey. Such constancy and manhood in one of such youthful years is not often exhibited, and certainly well deserves the name of heroism."

WORK PROGRESS.—The Hartford Free Press gives the following synopsis of a case which occurred at Easton, Connecticut:

"A man—call him Smith—went to bed and wanted the bedroom door left open. His wife thought the weather cool enough to shut it. She went to bed an hour after, but before the dispute was settled he pinched her. They both went to sleep, and the next day she went home to her father. She complained to the grand jury, and Smith was fined \$6 and costs. Smith appealed to the superior court. His defense was that she threw her leg, that was bent, and he was suffering, and thus merely struck out to save himself. Two lawyers on each side were engaged."

PURSE THIEF.—Old Timer.—The primitive method of pulling teeth in Scotland is thus described by a correspondent of the Express:

"One end of a thin hemp string was fastened upon the ailing member, while the other, securely tied around a bullet purposely notched, was put in the barrel of an old six-lock musket, loaded with an extra charge of powder. When all was ready, the desperate operator caught hold of the gun and 'let drive.' Out flew the tooth, and away bounded the musket several feet. 'Tis more of extracting teeth than the chosen and only one practice in this region for many years."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALMENAS.—Tuesday, July 20.—An adjourned meeting of the board was held, and the president being absent, the vice-president, Wm. W. Moore, took the chair.

PRESIDENT.—Messrs. Thomas Miller, Fisher, Donoho, Bowles, Moore, Drayton, Harry, Clark, and Smith.

FRANCE HOUSE, the newly-erected residence from the Fourth Ward, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. A communication was received from the manager, transmitting a copy of the account of the corporation with the Bank of Washington to the 19th instant; which was read and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

Also a communication from the mayor a motioning his living signed certain acts.

Mr. Flinn presented the petition of James Blyer and others, in relation to a suspension in square 345: which was referred to the committee on drainage. Also, the petition of John E. Green, praying the reversion of a fence, which was referred to the committee on claims. Also, the petition of F. E. Williams and others, praying the passage of an act to locate and grade 15th Street west between H and I Streets north, which was referred to the committee on improvements.

Mr. Donoho presented the petition of Joseph F. Hodges, in relation to a suspension in square 345: which was referred to the committee on drainage. Also, the petition of John E. Green, praying the reversion of a fence, which was referred to the committee on claims. Also, the petition of F. E. Williams and others, praying the passage of an act to locate and grade 15th Street west between H and I Streets north, which was referred to the committee on improvements.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on finance, reported a bill making an appropriation to pay commissioners of elections.

Mr. MILLER moved that the bill be recommended, so that all the expenses in reference to elections, to the construction of barricades, &c., should be provided for. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Brown, also from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations to pay certain expenses incurred by virtue of the 3d resolution of May 20, 1850. The bill appropriates \$840 for the pay of the special police who employed on the last election day.

Mr. SWARTZ moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso that no compensation shall be paid except to the persons who actually performed the services indicated in the bill to which this act refers. The question being voted, the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for the payment of the special police who employed on the last election day.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. C. A. MILLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. F. E. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "and to whom paid," which was agreed to; the amendment was not agreed to.